

The Evening Capital

23D YEAR--No. 6,901.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1890.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AN APOLOGY.

OFFICE OF
W. A. PIERCE & CO.,
Successors to E. G. Davis,
719 MARKET SPACE.

STOREKEEPING, like housekeeping, has its cleaning-up times. We have had ours. And to the ladies who have visited us during the past six weeks we now extend an apology for the many inconveniences to which they were subjected. The odor of paints has permeated every nook and corner of our store and the carpenter and paper hanger have been busy.

Numerous Improvements

Have also been made, and you will hardly recognize the interior of our establishment, so many changes have been made since its occupancy by E. G. Davis.

In making these changes we have studied carefully every comfort for our patrons and employees and are satisfied now for you to judge whether or not we have been successful. While all of these improvements have been in progress our Fall Goods have been arriving. The very latest fancies in Ladies' Goods, embracing Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Trimmings, Ribbons, Muslin Underwear, Handkerchiefs, &c., are on our counters now and await your inspection. We shall make a special effort for your patronage in our newly-opened Infants' Department. Never before have we felt so confident of our ability to please you. The old stock which we purchased of Mr. Davis is gone and in its place is an entire new stock of Seasonable Fabrics. Quality and price have ever been uppermost in our minds, and a glance through our Departments will prove a more convincing argument to you than anything we can say here. We can assure you of courteous treatment always, whether your visit be one of inspection or otherwise. Later on we shall tell you more about goods and prices. In the meantime, we shall be glad to have you call.

W. A. Pierce & Co.,

Successors to E. G. Davis,
719 MARKET SPACE 719

THE WYOMING ELECTION.

The Senatorial Candidates Active—

Delegates Carey Will Be Elected.

CHEYENNE, WY., Sept. 15.—Returns from ten counties in Wyoming show that the Republicans have elected the entire State ticket. C. D. Clark is elected to Congress over George T. Beck, son of the late Senator Beck, by 2,000 majority. The State Legislature will be Republican by thirty-five majority on joint ballot. The legislative session will begin within sixty days and candidates for the United States Senate are coming to the front. One Senatorship is conceded to J. M. Carey, for the last six years Delegate to Congress from Wyoming. For the other place ex-Governor Hoyt, ex-Congressman Downey and Judge M. C. Brown, all of Laramie, and DeForest Richards, a banker of Douglas, are all aspirants. Governor-elect Warren, while not a candidate, may be made Carey's colleague.

A LITTLE WORSE THAN JOE CANNON.

A Minister Punished for Using Vile Language in Ladies' Presence.

YERDON, ALA., Sept. 15.—The Rev. Thomas Owen, a primitive Baptist preacher, was convicted in the Circuit Court Saturday of disturbing public worship and using obscene language in the presence of ladies. Owen, while conducting a revival meeting, which was attended by a number of ladies who were not members of the church, denounced these ladies, who refused to believe his teachings and join his church, in unmeasured terms, applying to them the vilest of epithets. This brought on a riot, the friends of the ladies trying to mob the preacher. Owen was warned to preach in the neighborhood again.

TO TEST ARMOR.

The Navy Department Will Ascertain the Resistance of European Armor.

A series of armor tests, under the supervision of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, will take place within the next two weeks at the Annapolis proving grounds. Three types of European armor will be tested—steel and nickel, from Schneider & Co. of France; compound steel on wrought iron, from Compagnie & Co. of Sheffield, England. The tests at Annapolis will be almost identical with those held at Portsmouth, England, by the English authorities, but of which no complete account has yet been given, but which was regarded as successful. The plates to be used will be eight feet high, six feet wide and ten and a half inches thick, and will be tested by a six-inch gun, used especially for the purpose. If they successfully withstand the six-inch gun an eight-inch gun will be used.

Great Damage by a River's Rise.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 15.—A sudden rise in the Gauley River Saturday night broke loose an immense flood of cold waters. Thirty were scattered, and nearly all were broken to pieces. The dam is nearly ruined, and navigation will be suspended for some time. The loss is \$125,000.

Liabilities, \$75,000; Assets, \$50,000.

Four Deacons, Iowa, Sept. 15.—The firm of Baker, Savage & Co. of Humboldt, which has for years conducted one of the largest wholesale commission and produce buying houses in North-western Iowa, has failed. Liabilities \$75,000; assets \$50,000.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

KENNEDY HAS NOT THE COURAGE OF HIS MOUTH.

HIS REVISED AND EXPURGATED SPEECH

The Car Will Not Entertain an Apologetic Resolution.

DOES REED FAVOR THE UTTERANCES?

The Tariff Again—A Protest Against the Abrogation of the Powers of the House.

Mr. Kennedy's revised and expurgated edition of his speech appeared in the Sunday edition of the *Congressional Record*. It is a violent, though couched in safe language, demonstration that Mr. Kennedy had not, altogether, the courage of his mouth. It emphasizes the irredeemable folly of printing a record which does not record. A Representative or Senator makes a speech and withholds it for revision. The revisionary process frequently changes the alleged utterances of the statesman to something entirely unlike what he really said.

Without indicating precisely the changes Mr. Kennedy made in his printed speech from what he uttered, it is a fact that the speech in the *Record* is not a faithful record of what he really said. Mr. Enloe was on his feet promptly with a resolution directing the clerk of the House to inform the Senate that the House repudiated and condemned Kennedy's speech so far as it related to the Senate. The resolution did not mention Senator Quay, but continued itself to conveying to the Senate, as a body, assurances of the House's most distinguished consideration.

Napoleon McKinley, by a preconcerted arrangement with Mr. Reed, took the floor with an order from the Committee on Rules relating to the consideration of the Tariff bill. As this was a privileged matter, Mr. Enloe was not permitted to present his resolution.

"Then it will be in order after the disposition of the Tariff bill?" said Mr. Enloe, interrogatively.

"The Chair will pass upon that question at the proper time," replied the Clerk in his dryest tone.

It is claimed that the Pennsylvania had come to the final conclusion to drop the matter, but if they thought that would end the matter they reckoned without the Tennesseeans, particularly Enloe.

Mr. Quay said that so far as he was concerned he didn't propose to notice what Kennedy said, nor did he care to have his friends say or do anything in the matter. Silence is still his policy.

In the Senate nothing was said or done concerning the matter. If the House reports it as a censure with its dignity to permit Mr. Kennedy's vicious characterization of the Senate to stand, that body will preserve a dignified silence. As to Kennedy, the Senate will leave him to stew in his own juice. Speaker Reed rules Mr. Enloe's resolution out of order and allows no motion or resolution of a similar character to be considered by the House. It was generally regarded as proof that Kennedy was simply the mouthpiece of other and more powerful politicians who were angry at Mr. Quay's course regarding the Force bill.

Talk of that kind has been rife ever since Kennedy made the speech. McKinley, Cannon and Lodge are those who were said to have put up the job, and that Reed and Burrows were cognizant of it. Any party who would say now to save Kennedy from censure, formal or implied, will be taken as proof of the conspiracy.

A number of Republicans will vote for Mr. Enloe's resolution if an opportunity is given them. Probably all the Pennsylvania Republicans. One of them said he would, and he thought all the rest of them would do so.

Mr. McKinley's resolution was passed by a vote of yeas, 114; nays, 72; notwithstanding the vigorous protests of Mr. Blaine and Mr. McMillan, who characterized it as "a parody on deliberation," and as "stripping the rules of the last piece of conservatism which they contained."

The Senate this morning, on motion of Mr. Frye, took from the calendar and passed a number of Senate and House bridge bills, mostly over Southern rivers.

THE MCKINLEY BILL.

It Will Reduce Canadian Exports to the United States by \$10,000,000.

OTTAWA, ONT., Sept. 15.—The effect of the McKinley bill upon Canadian export trade will be very serious. A conservative estimate is that the bill will put an end to the export trade in eggs, amounting in value to \$2,000,000 a year; but the greatest blow is aimed at metals and live stock. The Dominion Government will shortly announce the abolition of export duty on pig iron in order to meet the alternative provision in the McKinley bill regarding Canadian sawed lumber. The McKinley bill, it is calculated, will reduce Canadian exports to the United States at least \$10,000,000 per annum, and imports to a proportionate extent.

An Alleged Unfair Verdict.

This morning the Commissioners gave a hearing to the attorneys for the Rock Creek Railway. Mr. Davis and Messrs. Garnet and Gordon, regarding the verdict of the jury appointed by the Commissioners to condemn land on Condit's avenue extended for the purpose of the Rock Creek Railway. Mr. Davis argued at some length on the unfairness of the verdict as it related to the Green tract. Messrs. Garnet and Gordon argued in favor of the verdict, but no conclusion was arrived at by the Commissioners.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION

Preparing for the Convention That Will Meet in this City.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—The governing board of the Amateur Athletic Union devoted nearly all of Saturday night and a good portion of yesterday discussing the proposed plan of reorganization. The scheme contemplates a territorial division of the jurisdiction of the union. The divisions suggested are the Eastern, which includes all the New England States; the Atlantic, or Metropolitan, which includes New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; the Central, which includes Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Kentucky; the Southern and the Pacific. The board is not unanimous on the sectional scheme and the matter will probably be submitted to the general convention to be held in Washington October 11. The Ford committee reported progress, and it was said no further action would be taken in the case of the famous athlete. The Eastern delegates were ordered to the office of the Pastimes and leave for home today.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

THE REASON ASSIGNED FOR THE MONEY-MARKET STRINGENCY.

Because Harrison's Hunches Wanted Their Money Back.—A Sample of Johnny Bull's Knowledge.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The London morning papers discuss the stringency in the New York money market at considerable length. Some of them suggest that the "Philadelphia Club of Manufacturers" held the issue of the crisis in their hands, the trouble being due to their demands for the return of an equivalent for their money, which bought Harrison's election. This amiable insinuation is a fair sample of the way the American tariff question is discussed in the English press.

The friends of the revolutionary leaders in Tiflis are pleading at Bern with the Federal authorities for clemency toward the offenders, and it is believed that at the appeal will be successful and that all concerned in the uprising will be pardoned. The general feeling is that, the sooner the event is allowed to pass out of the public mind, the better, and that the importance of the movement should be minimized as much as possible.

Mr. Dalfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is anxious to take Mr. Parnell at his latest word about the Irish Land Purchase bill, and has given directions for the most careful examination of his suggestions.

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LABOR'S CLAIMS

WELL PRESENTED AT THE CONVENTION OF SWITCHMEN.

PRESIDENT SWEENEY'S ABLE ADDRESS

The Aims and Objects of the Association Set Forth.

HAS NEVER BEEN IN FAVOR OF STRIKES

When Difficulties Could Be Settled by Arbitration—Labor Should Go Hand in Hand With Capital.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Nearly 300 delegates, representing almost every railroad system in the United States and Canada, are here this morning to participate in the fifth international convention of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America. In view of the numerous local strikes which have taken place in different parts of the country during the past year, and of the fact that the representatives of the Grand Lodge of the order participated in the recent conference of the Federation of Railroad Employes at Terre Haute, and which declined to order out its employes in aid of the Knights of Labor, the present convention is by all odds

THE MOST IMPORTANT EVER HELD. Under the auspices of the order. To quote one of the members of the Grand Lodge: "We, in common with other railroad orders, have reached a point where the utmost wisdom and skill is required to safely pilot the order through the dangers which threaten it within the coming year. That other orders have the same grave questions to face can be no consolation to us, nor can it inspire us with confidence to meet them. We alone are responsible for the fate of our organization, and no friendly hand from any other order can move us alone from our path."

The official headquarters for the grand officers for the fifth convocation are at the Genesee House, which was being thronged by the early hours of delegates from different parts of the country.

At this afternoon's session Frank Sweeney delivered his annual address, which, in part, is as follows:

"Our efforts to bind together consistently those whom nature and the laws of social development have subjected to the same process, sufferings or pleasures have hitherto been crowned with success. We have been able to make the most sanguine hopes have been left behind. To apologize for the existence of the organization in the present days is not only superfluous, but a gratuitous insult to the intelligence of all observers of passing events. There are some who require the benefits of organization more than the switchmen. The switchmen are recognized as the fountain head of all modern civilization and the responsibility of speedily executing the work in the switch yards of the country may be carried on with that dignity and modern means of conveyance render possible. In consideration of our

BAZAR OF DAYS. The object of the Bazaar of Days is to raise money for the relief of the poor and distressed. It is a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, or to demand a little rest from the exhaustive labors, or the time to get acquainted with our families, and renew the acquaintance along once a week. Yet there are railroad officials on record as refusing faithful and trustworthy employes who have grown gray in the service of the company even a hearing. If complaints are made, they are treated as if they were not made. On the other hand, a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, or to demand a little rest from the exhaustive labors, or the time to get acquainted with our families, and renew the acquaintance along once a week. Yet there are railroad officials on record as refusing faithful and trustworthy employes who have grown gray in the service of the company even a hearing.

Great preparations are being made for the coming Bazaar of Days. It is expected that the Austrian metal manufacturers will embrace the occasion to form a combination.

Fifteen women and girls have been outraged by the Turks at Moka, in Arabia. Numerous atrocities on a smaller scale are daily reported from that unhappy province.

The Window-Glass Trust. FRIDAY, OHIO, Sept. 15.—The new window-glass trust is already ready to go into operation. Each factory entering into the trust is required to place in the general treasury \$5,000, either in glass values or money. One delegate will be elected annually from each factory, and these delegates will form a board of directors, who will have absolute control of the whole window-glass trade of the country. The entire product will be sold by the general organization through its agents, and settlements will be made from the head office every thirty days.

Big Fight for a Fight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Jack Dempsey has received an offer from a New Orleans sportsman, on behalf of a responsible club in that city for a fight with Bob Fitzsimmons, the Australian, which he has declined to accept. The club offered to hang up a \$7,000 purse. Dempsey's manager yesterday said the New Orleans man that Dempsey would accept the terms, providing he would guarantee that the fight was possible.

Kind Sir Morgan.

ELIZABETH, W. Va., Sept. 15.—The funeral of the late Sir Morgan, the Englishman who was killed by the explosion of the J. P. Weaver, at Glen Echo, was held yesterday. The late Sir Morgan was a very popular man, and his death was a great loss to the community. The funeral was held at the residence of his family, and was attended by a large number of friends.

Bishop Potter's Sermon.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Bishop Potter and family arrived here from Europe yesterday. The bishop says his trip was very enjoyable, but expressed surprise at the few Americans he met during the journey.

consideration. I say, advisedly that it is a refusal to it even consider the evidence which in most cases lead to trouble, not a refusal to grant what ever may be asked. I never knew of a working man who wanted a strike until he was driven to it by absolute necessity. There have been some strikes which do not answer to this description. They must be attributed to errors of judgment in the selection of men to manage the common affairs of the railroads.

If I have said that I will not offer any apology for the existence of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. With THREE AND SIXPENCE CORPORATIONS all around us and continually growing, who dare say that labor should not combine? How rare are the cases where labor organizations have entered on a conflict with capital and have not enjoyed the sympathy of the public? But I would like to call the attention of railroad officials to some of the mistakes made in opposing labor organizations, because they derive as much benefit from them as do the laboring men themselves, provided the organizations are judiciously managed.

It is easier to deal with a railroad president than with all the stockholders. Do not the managers see, while all the world is running toward combination and simplification of management, that it is easier for a body of men than with all the men?

"Many railroad managers fully understand this and would rather oppose labor organizations. Those who still oppose them display thereby A LAUDABLE LACK OF FORESIGHT. Notwithstanding the strong opposition that has been made to the advancement of labor organizations, and the sympathetic attitude of the public, the railroad officials are more compact, a closer understanding exists between individual men and organizations than ever before. I cannot but regret the folly of the attitude of some egotistical railroad officials, who think they are stronger than the economic forces which are bringing about these results, or fall to see in passing events the work of men instead of the results of law as immutable as the great laws of physical nature. These men refuse to meet the representatives of labor organizations and virtually, sometimes even in so many words, deny the right of the men to combine.

"Have we not the same right to organize as they? And is not necessity stronger on our side than on theirs? The effects of labor organizations represent their constituents as a body, and a company represent the stockholders. As a rule these representatives of labor are willing to exercise proper judgment and consideration in any controversy when acting as mediators between a company and its employes, and they will consider the interests of the corporation with perfect fairness. Their mission in such cases is for

PEACE AND HARMONY. and they are entitled to the sympathy of the public. If railroads would recognize labor organizations more than they do, and complain to the heads in case local and subordinate officers exceed their authority or act injudiciously, there would be less trouble. Some of our best railroads have been ruined by neglect of this consideration. The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association is now affiliated with three other organizations of railroad employes, constituting a body of national scope under the name of the United Order of Railway Employes. The importance of this lies in the fact that this body meets the needs of the railroad employes as one organization embraced in it. Each organization preserves full autonomy, but is joined in an offensive and defensive alliance with allies upon equal terms and lower none. The distinctive features as a trades union. It is a practical combination of the trades union principle with that of the community of interests of all the fraternity.

"The object of the Supreme Council of the Federation is

TO PREVENT STRIKES, not to precipitate them, that we may command the respect and confidence of all lovers of justice and fair play, elevate the standard of the condition of the working people, and make them, especially, and teach them their duty to society and to themselves."

"BAZAR OF DAYS."

Entire Entertainment to Be Given by the Ladies of St. Alban's Church.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th inst., the Ladies' Guild of St. Alban's Church, on the Tenally-own Road, will give an unique entertainment. It will be known as a "Bazaar of Days," represented by six booths, as follows: Monday, Washing Day; Tuesday, Ironing Day; Wednesday, Mending Day; Thursday, Brooming Day; Friday, Sweeping Day; and Saturday, Baking Day. Sunday, being the day of rest, will not be represented.

Elaborate preparations have been made by the ladies to make the affair one each booth as interesting and appropriate as the day as possible. The congregation is rich in charming and accomplished girls, and they will all be there, so the good-will visitors especially will be very much interested in seeing how they deport themselves in performing the duties of the household. There will be good things to eat and as well as to see, and all are invited to help make the affair a success. Cars of the Georgetown and Tenallytown Electric Railroad will pass the door. Proceeds will go to the making of very necessary repairs to the parsonage.

Death of a Distinguished Artist.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Her Wm. R. Miles, president of the French College in this city, died of apoplexy yesterday afternoon, just after retiring from the pulpit at the Church of the Holy Trinity. He was a native of New York, and was a member of several languages and was regarded as the leader of the local circle in eloquence and learning. He was a son of General Wm. R. Miles of the Confederate army.

Wounded in a Duel.

PAID, Sept. 15.—A duel occurred near this city yesterday between M. Lavey, who was one of M. Mercurio's friends in the latter's recent duel with Dr. Hockaday, and M. Lavey. Each of the combatants was wounded in the wrist.

Remorse Leads to Suicide.

PITTSBURGH, Mass., Sept. 15.—Curtis E. Brown, superintendent of the Pittsburgh street railway company, committed suicide by taking cyanide yesterday. He had been drinking heavily of wine, and was suspended from duty by the directors for this reason. This case probably was the cause of the riot last week.

A County Treasurer in Trouble.

VANALISA, ILL., Sept. 15.—County Treasurer Latta, who was arrested and brought back here Saturday night on a warrant charging him with embezzlement, waived examination, and was bound over in the sum of \$500 to await the action of the grand jury. Little is known of the details of the case.

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OUT HE WENT

OFFICER MINTOSH FLEES FROM THE CITY IN DISGRACE.

AFRAID TO ANSWER FOR HIS BRUTALITY.

There Are Many More Like Him Who Ought to Go.

A THOROUGH OVERHAULING NECESSARY.

What the Commissioners Say About It. Now Being Investigated by Major Moore.

Policeman McIntosh, who on Friday night committed such a brutal assault on Walter Carter, an inoffensive colored man, has deserted his home and his uniform. When the call was made Saturday night McIntosh ran in from his box and notified the station-keeper, as he had frequently done before, that he was going home. He was expected to turn up for duty at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, but when the roll was called McIntosh failed to respond.

He evidently smelt a mouse, and knew that when he did appear he would be suspended, and also that a warrant would be served upon him for an assault and battery upon Carter. The Sergeant called at the home of Mr. McIntosh, at No. 113 E street northwest, and inquired for the officer. Mrs. McIntosh appeared at the door and informed the officer that her husband had left town the night previous. She brought his badge, No. 289, and the blue uniform that he wore on the night of the charge, and although his only duty was to take the uniform to the station house and obtain her husband's clothing later in the day, Mrs. McIntosh said she had little to say to the officers at the station. She felt her disgrace very keenly. When asked as to the probable whereabouts of her husband, she said she did not know.

McIntosh must have felt that there was no possible chance for his being retained on the force and furthermore that he might have to pay a heavy fine or even a jail sentence for the assault. McIntosh has been on the force a little over a year, and his fellow officers say he has made

AN EXCELLENT RECORD. They do not attempt to explain his actions on Friday night, and are at a loss to understand how he could so conduct himself in so rudely a manner.

Now that the man has fled the city in disgrace, there is nothing remaining for the Police Department but to discharge him for deserting his post. The charge of assault, of course, cannot cut any figure in the action of the department for the man has never been tried on the charge, and his desertion is a tacit admission of guilt, yet legally he cannot be punished for the assault.

This case, occurring immediately after the arrest of Dr. Hockaday, for the offensiveness and brutality of certain members of the force, confirms all the charges made by Dr. Hockaday.

A NUMBER OF OTHER MISTAKES. On the force who, either perhaps not so brutal or perhaps not so stupid as McIntosh, will still transcend their duties and make the most unwarranted abuse of the petty authority which is invested in them. But some of these men have not the sense of shame that McIntosh had, and loudly boast that they are supported in their actions by their superior officers, who approve whatever they do.

THE CRITIC does not believe this, for the superior officers of the department are

VIGILANT AND EFFICIENT. and possessed of too much common sense to countenance any illegal act by a subaltern. Neither do they approve of the working people's making for the evident purpose of gaining sympathy. They have always been quick to condemn such arrests, and that the officers have been allowed to go with a casual shrug shows their good nature. They do not approve of the evils so justly complained about.

Since THE CRITIC started on its crusade against the inefficient members of the force, its efforts have taken a new turn, and the Commission has received many complaints against officers which will lead to

AN INVESTIGATION. Commissioner Douglas is reported to have said that the entire force would be subjected by the decision in the Hockaday case and would be overhauled as that case was disposed of. From this it would appear that a wholesale investigation is contemplated, and that it will be a complete and thorough one, resulting in the removal of the inefficient and worthless officers.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLAS said in a public statement yesterday that he had frequently noticed complaints of minor offenses in the newspapers. But few had been received by the Commission, and those were turned over to Mr. Hines. He believed that there was more than one side to the story of an arrest, and although many arrests had been made without just cause, and there were others of which complaint had been made that when carefully investigated showed the complainant to be in fault. He had not, however, received such a large number of complaints, and their extent to express any opinion concerning them.

Regarding the case of Mr. Douglass and that of McIntosh, he said that he had not yet received any complaints against them, and that he was not in a position to express any opinion concerning them.

GLADSTONE, RAIN, Sept. 15.—The bodies of Mrs. Dr. G. W. Cooper, Mrs. G. P. Rose and her 9-year old son, were recovered from the South Potomac River yesterday, where they had lain since Saturday morning. The bodies had been out drifting, and attempted to ford the stream, which was greatly swollen by recent rains. In consequence the vehicle was overturned and the entire party drowned.

been so many complaints made to us, for as the police are directly under Major Moore most of them would go to him."

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY A. A. LAYSON.

said: "The fact of the matter is the officer in this city who is the chief trouble. An instance of this happened no later than Saturday night, but I am not at liberty to tell the circumstances just at present. It is not the old men who are in his hands, however, but those young fellows, who have been kicked and cuffed around in the Army and Navy, and who try to employ the same methods on citizens the moment a civil is put in their hands. It ought to be stopped and the men summarily disciplined."

JUDGE MILLER gave the officers a "rap" this morning when he said that Saturday night or Sunday was a very poor time for them to go on a strike. There is plenty of time during the week to look up their arguments, who are not apt to leave town."

PRESIDENT HARRISON IS BUSY.

A Batch of Nominations Sent in—His Very Heavy Mail.

CHESSON, PA., Sept. 15.—The President-to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be Indian Agent—A. L. Huesy of Oregon, at the Grand Ronde Agency, vice Thomas M. Falloway resigned; Davis Wade Matthews of Oregon, at the Klamath Agency, vice Eliska L. Applegate removed.